Omsha, The Hee Building OFFICES.
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Council Bluffs, 12 Pearl Street.
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Washington, 513 Fourteenth Street. CORRESPONDENCE. All communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed to the Editorial Department.

BUSINESS LETTERS.

All business letters and remittances should be ddressed to The Bee Publishing Company, Omaha Drafts, checks and postoffice orders to be mad payable to the order of the company. THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. Fiste of Nebraska,
County of Douglas,
George B. Trachuck, secretary of THE BEE Pub
lishing company, does soleunity swear that the Average GEO. R. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 20th day of August, 1852.

N. P. Fell., Notaly Public.

Average Circulation for July 24,316.

MARION HARLAND is the owner and superintendent of a large poultry yard. Here we presume her plots are hatched.

CANADA wishes to know if President

Harrison means business in his retaliatory proclamation. You bet your neck. IT is not wonderful that a city contractor has plenty of sand. That desir-

able article is short in the city council MRS. LEASE is orating in Iowa these days. She is purely out of her element.

Iowa is out of debt and crops are in good shape this year as usual. THE slow-going city of Philadelphia

is talking elevated railroad. The prosaic mule still roams wild over the street car tracks of Quakerdom. THE Wyoming cattle war is being re-

vived by an attempt of some attorneys to collect their fees from a bankrupt county. There is a story about blood in a turnip.

THE day is rapidly approaching when the sporting editor will proceed to monopolize the whole paper. Those three New Orleans fights will paralyze religious news for a week.

EX-GOVERNOR CAMPBELL says the republicans will carry Ohio this year. Well, rather. That blow between the eyes which he received last November seems to have let some intelligence into his skull.

IF CHOLERA has reached Hamburg it has come too near this country for comfort and the question of garbage and cleaning the city will soon assume supreme importance. Omaha has no use for cholera.

ONE of the most intangible mysteries of life is the sight of an Irish-American, whose native land has been ruined by the free trade policy of England, casting a vote to transfer the same conditions to this country.

SIOUX CITY has given up her projected agricultural exhibit and says that next year she will have a great corn palace. It's always safe to talk of the future and a year produces the disappearance of many memories.

IF OMAHA can be good and moral in the dog days, with only sixty-five prisoners in the county jail while the average has been for five years 110, it is evident that this is the proper location for Schweinfurth's or anybody else's "Heaven."

THE county democracy meeting in New York, in which Tammany Hall was execrated and Hill's name hissed, indicates that Whitney has lost his grip on the virtuous democracy of the metropolis. Let 'em keep up their hissing of Hill. It sounds sweet to republican

CARL SCHURZ has assued an address calling upon all Germans to vote for Cleveland. What nonsense! Why should the Germans endorse the wild cat money and free trade candidate in preference to the man who stands for an honest dollar and protection to American industry?

THE mayor and the city council continue to get along in the most harmonious manner. The mayor uses his veto on nearly everything and the council cheerfully passes the bitls over his veto. It is evident that our mayoralty has thus become a purely executive office and has nothing to do with legis-

COUNCILMAN EDWARDS, who has seen Galesburg brick paving, is very much impressed with it. A city which has tried the brick paving, with good brick, can hardly be persuaded to try any other sort. The Galesburg brick is of a very superior order, but we see no reason why Nebraska brick may not be made as strong and lasting.

PLANs for the proposed city hall in South Omaha have been completed. The Magic City needs a city hall, but as the citizens are a little in doubt as to whether they can afford the luxury or not, it is proposed that it be built by private capital as an investment, and a man has been found who is willing to undertake the enterprise and rent the building to the city. As matters now stand the various departments of the city government are more or less scattered. Public convenience and the safety of official records require that a building especially suited to the purpose be crected, even though it be a very modest one. At the present rate of growth a city hall of some kind will soon be an absolute necessity in South

A GREAT PURCHASING SCHEME.

A frantic effort is now being put forth by the managers of the democratic national campaign to raise a sufficient amount of money to carry the northwest for Cleveland. The states upon which the hopes and expectations of the Cleveland managers are fixed are Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota and Wisconsin.

It is hardly necessary to enter into a consideration of the grounds upon which the democratic hope of securing the electoral vote of these states is based. It is enough to say that the democratic campaign managers believe that the inroads of the people's party upon the republican vote will be so great that with a free expenditure of money upon the doubtful or purchasable voters the states named can be carried for the

democratic candidate. The New York World is raising a special fund to be applied to this purpose. It makes daily appeals to its readers to come forward with contributions of money to be used in behalf of Cleveland in the northwest. "Think what would be accomplished," says that shameless newspaper, "if each of the 350,000 persons who buy the World would subscribe a single dollar. Why not all join hands and make this a banner week? A dollar now is equal to ten times as much a month hence. Will you permit the World to add your name to the democratic roll of honor tomor row morning?"

In the whole political history of this country there never has been a parallel to this. It amounts simply to an open and unblushing proclamation of the purpose of the democracy to put enough money in circulation in the six states named to carry them at all hazards. The corruption fund upon which so much reliance is placed will be in the hands of Don M. Dickinson, who has been assigned to take charge of the branch headquarters of the democratic national committee at Chicago. No one who knows this lieutenant of Grover Cleveland will doubt that the money placed at his disposal will be used to corrupt voters. If the electoral votes of the northwest can be bought they will not lack a buyer.

It is often said that every man has his price, but we have too much faith in the integrity and independent manliness of the average American citizen to believe that. The northwest may be fair fighting ground, but its voters are not holding out open palms to the dispensers of democratic corruption funds. They will listen to argument, and if they are convinced that the democratic policy is suited to their needs they will favor it. But there is nothing in the history of politics in the states upon which the democratic campaign managers now propose to concentrate their efforts that can give them any hope of being able to make profitable use of the large corruption fund which they are now endeavoring to raise for distribution in this section of the country.

The desperate efforts which the democrats are making to secure the electoral votes of Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota and Wisconsin show how little hope they have of winning in the doubtful states of the east. There is every reason to believe that they have given up New York. In that state they but they seem to think that it would be down with a thud? a sheer waste to do so this year. Money can never patch up the quarrel between the factions there. And yet there is a much better prospect of results from the expenditure of a corruption fund in New York than in Nebraska or any other of the states for whose purchase the democrats of the country are now asked to contribute. Grover Cieveland cannot be elevated to the presidency by the use of money in the northwest.

MAYOR BEMIS AND THE COUNCIL. Mayor Bemis and the council have been at loggerheads almost from the day on which the new city government went into power last January. The differences between mayor and council arose at first in the distribution of offices. The mayor endeavored to exercise his own judgment in the selection of subordinates, while the council insisted upon its claim to control the patronage for political supporters and personal friends. This conflict over sports of office has borne its natural fruit, just as it always has and always will so long as there are bones to pick by hungry office seekers and so long as there is divided responsibility between the executive and legislative branches in the mat-

ter of appointments. Mayor Bemis is a man with a mind and will of his own. He sometimes yields to argument or advice by friends. but refuses to be driven by anybody. In this respect he is more of a hard-headed Scotchman who cannot be moved when once he has made up his mind rather than a pliable Yankee who gives way to pressure for the sake of expediency. Mayor Bemis is rigidly honest and means to be right. Like other men he is prone to err sometimes, but his errors are usually in the interest of economy

and good government. Had the conflict between Mayor Bemis and the council been confined to the spoils of office there would have been no serious injury to the public interests at the very worst. But the council seeks to retaliate on the mayor by opposing everything he recommends and approving every measure that he believes to be to the detriment of the city. It has now got to be a common practice to snub the mayor by passing over his head every item or ordinance that he vetoes. Now the mayor may be wrong sometimes, but he cannot be wrong always. The mayor's veto is the brake which the charter has placed upon jobbery, extravagance and lawlessness. When the brake no longer operates the jobbers and boodlers get in their work, and the taxpayers are robbed indis-

to snub the mayor. If this practice is continued the present council will not only lose popular confidence but will be retired with the same odium that attaches to its prede cessors. The taxpayers are baginning to feel that the reform council needs reforming very badty. The sooner it realizes that the people are on to the trick of passing jobs and unlawful appropriations over the veto under pretense of

criminately by their own servants just

come convinced that their duty is to weigh carefully the objections raised by the mayor in his vetoes and act upon their honest convictions in the interest of good government.

ANOTHER SLAP AT OMAHA. There is almost in every state a constant effort by smail-bore people to disparage and belittle the state metropolis. In the '60's and '70 s the smaller towns of Ohlo were battering away at Cincinnati and up to within the last ten years the papers and joiticians in the smaller towns of Illinois were constantly trying to disparage and decry Chicago.

For years Omaha has been the target of rural small-bore politicians and featherweight editors. The attempt to foist prohibition upon Nebraska two years ago was largely due to the desire to cripple Omaha and the defeat of Richards for governor, instead of being charged to the alliance uprising which carried away over 40,000 republican voters, was charged up against Omaha. Last year, when Douglas county gave Judge Post a plurality of 6,578, while his pluralities in the balance of the state only aggregated 6.412, few party leaders outside of this city exhibited any disposition to credit Omaha with saving the day for the republican cause. Within ninety days after the election of Judge Post, Thomas Majors and his organs and henchmen opened the most vindictive, bitter and malignant crusade against Omaha to which this city has ever been subjected. Every mean thing that had ever been before said about Omaha was raked up, and the slush-gates of traduction were thrown open. The Majors canvass, from beginning to end, was one of detraction and vile abuse of Omaha and everything that emanates from Omaha. The Peru Gazette, the home organ of Majors, which he controls absolutely, immediately after the convention, hoisted the republican ticket in the following form, to emphasize Majors' hatred of Omaha:

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET. E. ROSEWATER, Of Omaha. For Lieutenant Governor. E. ROSEWATER. Of Omaha. E. ROSEWATER. Of Omaha. For Secretary of State, E. ROSEWATER, Of Omaha. For State Treasurer. E. ROSEWATER, Of Omaha. For Attorney General, E. ROSEWATER, Of Omaha. For Superintendent Public Instruction, E. ROSEWATER, Of Omaha. For Com'r Public Lands and Buildings, E. ROSEWATER,

Of Omaha. As a climax of stupid spite the Majors contingent on the state central committee has taken the republican headquarters away from Omaha and located them at Lincoln. Now suppose any republican of Illinois should propose to take the headquarters away from Chicago and locate them at Springfield, or any New York state republican should propose to move the state headquarters from New York to Albany, would not

Omaha is expected to furnish a large portion of the campaign fund, just as she did last year and as she always has done and will do. Omaha is expected to furnish the majority necessary to insure republican success. Omaha is more accessible to interstate speakers than Lincoln and Omaha excels Lincoln in every respect as a point for rallying party leaders by telegraph and communicating with the national committee. But Mr. Majors and his adherents in the committee were bound to give Omaha a slap in the face, confident that Stuht Ehrenpfort and Thompson will carry out the contract to give the anti-Omaha candidate 10,000 majority in Douglas

AS SEEN BY A WORKINGMAN.

An association of wage earners in Providence, R. I., has adopted a sensible method of getting at the exact truth in regard to the difference between the condition of the European working man and his brother in the United States. A fellow workman, Willard I. Lansing, has been chosen to make a personal investigation and is now in England, visiting various manufacturing towns and obtaining interesting facts which he presents to his friends at home through the columns of a Providence newspaper.

The results of Mr. Lansing's investi gations in Leeds are valuable and very suggestive. In that city there are at east 5,000 hands employed in the shoe industry. If these 5,000 men wore employed the year round their average weekly earnings would be about \$6.24 for skilled mechanics, but taking into consideration their enforced idleness a part of the time the average is lowered to about \$4.82. There are some special classes of workmen in the Leeds shops who earn at busy times \$8.64 to \$9.12 per week. The cost of house rent is from \$1 to \$1.80 per week and gas about 52 cents. The workingman pay 25 cents per pound for butter, 18 cents for beef or mutton, 48 cents for tea, 2 cents per pound for potatoes, turnips and onions, 36 cents for 14 pounds of flour, 8 cents per quart for milk, and other table sup-

plies are about in the same proportion. It will not be difficult for the American workingman to see that at this rate the Englishman who manages to keep body and soul together is to be congratulated upon his ability as a financier. The American himself would be discouraged at the outset and abandor the attempt to live upon such wages. He simply would not submit to such hard conditions. But fortunately he is not required to do so. Free trade has not yet been established in this country, and until it does come the American workingman will enjoy the comforts of ife and at least a few of its luxuries. He even has the power absolutely to determine whether the policy of protection to American industries shall be abolished or not, and there is a general belief

that it will meet the proposition with an emphatic negative. FREE trade journals say that putting

giving another black eye to Bem's, the quinine on the five list cheapened it sooner its reputable members will be- Free quinine is cheaper than before, but even if the reduction was caused by the tariff's abolition it would not prove anything with regard to articles which are not produced in this country. The quinine matter would stand just where the sugar matter stands today. But the truth is that the reduction in the price of quinine was caused by a new discovery in the preparation of the cinchona or Peruvian bark, by which it could be produced very much more cheaply and in greater quantities. Any pharmacist or physician will tell you that the free traders should not monkey with facts.

> THE Union Pacific Railroad company is to be commended for taking steps toward a friendly settlement of the juestion presented by the machinists, blacksmiths and boilermakers, who have asked to be allowed to work a greater number of hours than heretofore, their pay being based upon the number of hours of labor. For some time past these employes of the company have been putting in only fifty hours a week. They have now asked for fiftyfour hours, with pay in proportion. The committee which waited upon the officials asked for the discharge of a sufficient number of mea to make the system proposed practicable, but it was finally agreed that the men should await the natural reduction of the working force, which always occurs in the fall when some of the hands seek winter situations in the south. The number of blacksmiths, machinists and boilermakers will thus be reduced about 200, and as the men are paid by the hour the aggregate of their weekly wages will be considerably increased. The attitude of the railroad company in this matter seems to be fair. It would be hard to throw a portion of the force out of employment in order that the remainder might be benefited, but after the natural reduction referred to has taken place the matter will be simplified. Wnen the force has been thus reduced to the proper proportions the company will probably refrain from increasing it and reducing the hours of work in the

CAMPAIGN CLATTER.

future.

Another howl for "harmony" has gone up from the ghost dancers since the meeting of the state central committee. The Fremont Tribune says that Rosewater "was rebuked with a unanimity that paralyzed him, but at the same time will add strength to the ticket, because it will show to the people that the republican party in Nebraska has not yet fallen to the low estate where one man can dictate its policy."

The Lincoln Call refers to "the little dictator and his brand of republicanism," and asserts that "the days of bulldozing the party are drawing to a close; cheap bosses must

The State Journal speaks of "a seif-appointed guardian of the interests of republicanism," and declares that "the committee repudiated all attempts to bind and gag the party and spoke its disapproval of the attempted dictation." For all of which the Journal says the republicans should "thank God and take courage." There are still a few ghost dancers to be

The republican state central committee took cognizance of the challenge of the independents to pit Van Wyck against Crounse in joint debate, and the prospects are that have always used money unsparingly, the proposition be scouted and voted the contest will come off as soon as the necessary preliminaries can be arranged. Chairman Cady of the republican committee has addressed the following note to Chair-

> man Blake: "Hoy, G. W. Brake, Chairman Independent State Central Committee: Dear Sir-Answering your esteamed favor of the 20th inst., relative to a joint discussion between the republican and independent candidates for governor, the chairman and secretary of the republican state committee will be pleased to meet you for the purpose of considering this matter at the Capital botel, Wednesday, August 31, 4 p. m."

Kem's bold defi to Whitehead has also been accepted through Matt Daugherty, chairman of the republican congressional committee, who announces that he is ready to meet the chairman of the independent committee to arrange dates and fix places.

Brad Slaughter has been made a member of the republican executive committee, because of his office as secretrry of the state republican league, and W. E. Peebles of Pender has been created vice chairman of the state central committee.

W. G. Whitmore of Vailey, whose name has been mentioned in connection with the republican congressional nomination, is reported to have authorized his friends to say that he is not a candidate and would not accept the nomination if tendered.

Here's another democratic pointer from the pen of Harry Phelps of the Howells Journal: "Governor Boyd is quoted in newspaper interview as saying that the democrats of Nebraska would vote for Weaver electors. We for one think the governor is off. We know of at least a few democrats who will vote for Cleveland electors or not vote at all. If it had not been for a few such democrats as James E. Boyd there would have been no doubt about Nebraska this fall. The gentleman may think he will be able to turn the party over to the independents, but we wish to go on record as saying that he dan do nothing of the kind. He is very liable to hear something drop when the convention meets at Lincoln on the 30th of this month."

Democratic oracids are predicting the omination of Colonel W. A. Paxton, John F. Coad and Max Meyer for the state senate from this district They likewise whisper the name of Juage W. S. Feiker in connec tion with the attorney generalship, and talk of Robert W. Patrick for county attorney. W. P. Brennan, superintendent of the Wells-Fargo Express company, Hugo Meichier, J. B. Huse and George Specht are receiving the endorsement of some of their fellow democrats for members of the legislature.

Samoset met Monsay evening for the inerchange of opinions regarding the political situation. Oathbound secrecy guards the result of the deliberations, but does not prevent the significant announcement that at the meeting next Monday night some resolutions will be introduced that "will interest a few smart people within the borders of the state of Nebraska and county of Douglas."

General Van Wyck and Church Howe met n the rotunds of the Paxton the other evenng and, after exchanging confidences as to what first prizes on farm products each pro-

and then added apologetically, "I have to

sell some at spells along to sort of keep up

running expenses." "That won't do, Church," said the Otoc farmer decidedly. "It's poor policy to sell the hay off your place. You're out of politics, and you'll be out of farming pretty soor If you do that,"

"Oh, it ain't my hay," interrupted Mr Howe. "I'm just speculating on my alliance neighbor's crop."

"Foraging on the enemy, ch." chuckled the general. "Well, that'll do all right. I try it myself once in a while, and it strikes me that it's a pretty good way of running a farm. But take my advice, Church, and don't let your own hay go off the place." Mr. Howe intimated that his eye-teeth came

to the surface some time ago, agriculturally speaking, and then dropping his voice to an ntense whisper, asked:

"General, how does it look politically? Are

"In it! in it! in it!" articulated the general in tones that caused no visible trouble with the exception of stoppic the clock, "I should say I am in it, But, Church, why do you ask!" he continued solicitously, regaining his self-control. "Are any of the boys ----"Not that I know of, general," was the

reply. "Friendly curiosity, you know." "Ab, ha! yes; yes; yes; yes! I see. Well, Church, we'll call it so for the present anyway, and if I change my min Hater on, I'll send out word and let the fellers know. Yes, I'm going home right away. Crops grow at night as well as by daylight, you know, and I don't like to stay away. Now, Church, don't forget about the hay. Goodnight."

Cass county will send a delegation to the democratic state convention unfavorable to the candidacy of Matthew Gering of Plattsmouth for attorney general, Mr. Gering proposes to go after the nomination just the same and he says he can catch it without any assistance from his home county.

It has been alleged that the Clay county ndependents proposed to shelve Speaker Elder this year, but just now there seems to be an undercurrent running in Sam's direction and nobody need be surprised if he comes out of the convention with the nomination for the house. Like the Clay Center lady, the independents of the county "don't believe Mr. Elder is such a naughty man."

Ever since the republican central committee adjourned it has been a conundrum who personated the missing thirty-third man, There were only thirty-two members and proxies present up to Cooke's election, and thereafter there were thirty-three.

The Tamble in Tin. Indianapolis Journal, The "poor man's dinner pail," which tin-plate liars made the subject of so much wailing in 1890, is selling now for 25 per cent less than it sold for then.

A Warning to Rainbow-Chasers. New York Sun Pile rainbow on rainbow until the whole western sky is striped, and the fact remains that Grover Cleveland cannot be elected and the force bill defeated without the thirty-six electoral votes of New York.

The West for Conventions. Minneapolis Tribune. Republican national convention at Mineapolis, Knights Templar at Denver, Mystic Shrine nobles at Omaha, Knights of Pythias at Kansas City! This has been a

red letter convention summer in the west. Effect of Reciprocity. New York Tribune Secretary Rusk announces that the United States is unable to keep up with the demand in Germany for American inspected meats.

This emphasizes pretty conclusively the important value of recent republican commercial arrangements. An Epidemie of the Grip.

Chicago News, In view of the Knights Templar convention at Denver, the Mystic Shrine assembly at Omaha and the Knights of Pythias encampment in Kansas City, the trans-Missouri country may be said to have another epidemic of the grip.

Expanding Trade Relations. Philadelphia Ledger.

The value of the reciprocity treaties reother American governments is indicated by the efforts made by European nations to ne gotiate new and more favorable freaties. Germany in particular appears to dread an extension of American commerce as being injurious to German trade. The condition are favorable for a large extension of American trade with South America as soon as regular lines of steamship communication have been established under the stimulus of bounties or of favorable treaty arrangements

New York Advertiser.
The New York World, in its issue of January 12, 1889, severely rebuked Mr. Cleve-land for having violated the principles of civil service reform by giving \$10,000 to the Cleveland campaign fund of the previous year. The proprietor of the World was firm and outspoken in the opinion that could this action on the part of Mr. Cleveland have been foretold he would have been defeated

In this year of Grace (and Whitney) this same New York World, in the interest circulation and with a view to severing Mr. Dana, gives \$10,000 to the sick Cleveland fund and passes the hat for more.

CLEVER AND CAUSTIC.

Boston Transcript: Is the floor of the ocean payed with the fish? Siftings: Every fat man has a theory on how to dispose of the surplus.

Boston Herald: Miss Nancy is no longer synonymous with effeminacy. She gets there Philadelphia Record: Jones—I caught a cold in the head going home last night. Bones who had been "sitting up with a sick friend") —I caught it in the neck when I got home.

The red haired young man who told his best girl that he would be willing to die for her, was very much offended when she said she didn't mind red hair a bit. National Barber: New Barber-Excuse me,

sir: nave you got your mag here?

Mr. Mulligan—Yis: roight in this chair, on Atchison Globe: If a girl will take a cigar every time one is offered her, and save them for souvenirs, by-and-by, when she has 230 or 300, some man will marry her to get them.

New York Heraid: She-Do you take nothing yourself?

He—No. They've passed a law here that no man can have a glass of whisky unless he's been bitten by a rattlesmake, and the only snake in town is six weeks behind his orders

Life: He—Won't you let me have a kiss, now that I am going away for a day? She—If you can give any good reason why I should. I might think about it—possibly, He—I should like to establish a precedent.

Philadelphia Record: Waggs-The Steenth Philadelphia Record: Waggs—The Steenth National bank scashier must be enjoying him-self in Canada. Jaygs—On the contrary, he reached there a poor man. Waggs—How was that? Jaygs—Why, he allowed the parior car porter to black his boots.

Chelsea Free Lance: Youn 2 Mr. Dolley—How lovely those fleecy white clouds look lying agains, that blue sk/.

Miss Flipp—Yes, indeed. They look like deficious ice croam on great blue saucers.

Dolley—Yess—er, would you like some cream. Miss F lipp.

Miss Flipp—Don't care if 1 do. How kind of you to suggest it. Mr. Dolley.

BILLVILLE TO THE RESCUE. Atlanta Constitution.

We've loaded all our muskets-all our rusty e tonded an our muskets—an our rusty de carbines; e summoned the militia and we're herchin' to the mines; e's twenty-seven colonels, and captains the score in' up their canteens and a-holler in' for lore!

what first prizes on farm products each proposed to capture at the county fair this fail, the general asked rather suspiciously: "Say, Church, what brought you to Omaha!"

"Why, I brought in a load of baied hay for market," replied the Nemaha agriculturiat, and then added apologetically, "I have to

EFFECT OF THE NEW TARIFF

Comparative Statement Prepared in the Bureau of Statistics.

EXPORT TRADE ENORMOUSLY INCREASED

Millions of Dollars Saved to the Consumers of the United States-Result of the Reciprocity Move - Other Washington News,

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE,) 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 24. Secretary Foster gave out today a comparative statement prepared in the bureau of statistics showing the effect of the new tariff law. The comparison is made between the fiscal year 1891 and 1892. It shows that first, the revenue has been reduced \$51,267,650. Second, that there has been an increase in the total value of our commerce of \$210,540, 510 as compared with 1890 and an increase of \$400,357,534 over the annual average of the ten years prior to 1891. Third, in 1892 the exports for the first time in our history exceeded \$1,000,000,000, being \$1,030,278,530, which was \$172,449,346 more than in 1890 and \$265,142,533 in excess of the average annual value of exports for ten years previous to

Fourth, the increase in exports of cottor over 1890 was \$7,492,449 and \$36,772,912 over the annual average for ten years. Fifth, the exports of breadstuffs for 1892 exceeded the value of the same exports in 1890 by the sum of \$144,437,190 and exceeded the average annual value for the ten years prior to 1891 by the sum of \$131,206,224.

Value of Exports Increased. Sixth, the value of the exports of pro-

visions in 1892 exceeded the value of like exports in 1899 \$4,097,633 and the average annual value for the ten years prior to 1891 by the sum of \$27,703,432. Seventh, the experts of cattle, sheep and hogs in 1892 1800 by the sum of \$3,211,031 and exceeded the average annual sum of the same exports for the ten years prior to 1891 by the sum of \$20,283,071. Eighth, the combined value of exports of cotton and breadstuffs, provisions, cattle, sheep and hogs, all classed as agricultural products, of 1893 exceeded the exports of 1890 by the sum of \$159,238,323, and exceeded the average annual value of the ten years mentioned by the sum of \$215,965,639. Ninth, the exports of all other products in 1892 exceeded those of 1890 by the sum of \$11,199,860, and exceeded the average annual value of such exports for the ten years prior to 1891 by the sum of \$49,420, Tenth, the exports of manufacturers in 1892 were \$8,384,837 in excess of like exports in 1890, and \$39,906,294 in excess of the annual average values of the ten years prior to

Eleventh, The value of our imports in 1892 exceeded the values of the same in 1890 by the sum of \$38,091,164, and the average annual value of the ten years prior to 1891 by the sum of \$135,215,052. Value of Free Imports.

Twelfth, the value of free imports in 1892 exceed the value of live imports in 1890 by the sum of \$192,332,143, and there was a decrease of dutiable imports amounting to

Thirteeuth, the value of the free imports and also the percentage of the same in 1892 were the largest in the history of our commerce, so that trade is freer even than be-fore, and largely of such articles as are not produced in this country, and which enter into the daily consumption of the people. Fourteenth, the duty collected per capita of the population in 1892 was \$2.67, ras less than for any year since 1863, and 9514 cents less than the annual average for

the ten years mentioned. Fifteenth, there was a decrease in the imports of the manufacturers of wool of \$21, 016,552, of \$13,255,619 in imports of manufa cturers of iron and steel, in manufacturer of silk of \$7,513,480, in manufactur-ers of flax hemp, etc., \$2,130,062, in manufactures of cotton \$1,594,330, in tobacco \$1,176,411, a total decrease of \$46,692,454, thus giving increased employment to persons engaged in these manufactures in this coun try and retaining many millions of dollars at me. Sixteenth, by virtue of the new tariff, the importation of horses, sheep, cats, oatmeal, rve, eggs, vege tables, hops, flaxseed and tobacco during the year 1892 were \$20,041,495 less than in 1890 and that much more home market was given to our farmers.

Favored Home Industry.

Seventeenth, the value of our exports as domestic and foreign merchandise exceeded the value of the imports in 1893 by the large sum of \$202,876,457. Eighteenth, the reciprocity clause of the low tariff act has opened up new foreign markets and exports to the countries which reciprocity relations have been established have increased in value by the sum of \$10,285,881. Nineteenth, established industries have been stimulated and new in started which are giving employnent to hundreds of thousands of men, se that prosperity exists in all lines of trade while in nearly every country there is more or less depression. Twentieth, there has been a steady decline in prices of the necessaries of life as compared with prices prior to the adoption of the tariff act of 1890 I wenty-first, there has been an advance in Twenty-second, the prices of farm products have increased since the passage he tariff act of 1890 by 18.67 per cent. average rate on sugar imported in 1890 (ex cept from Hawaii, which came in free under

B

the recriprocity treaty) was 26-100 cents a pound. Apply that rate to the quantity of sugar imported from April I, 1891, to June

30, 1892, except from Hawaii, the total being 4,598,160,294 pounds, and you have the enormous sum of \$94,681,025.60. Saved the People Millions,

"Everybody admits," said Secretary Foster, "that tariff on sugar was purely a revenue tax—a tax levied upon the consumers of sugars—because of the comparatively small amount produced in the United States. In fifteen months, therefore, our people were ticle of universal use amounting to nearly \$95,000,000. The amount of bountles paid to domestic producers of sugar in the same period was loss than \$5,000,000, so that the saving to domestic consumers was about \$87,000,000."

The increased export trade due to reci-procity was, to Brazil \$1,764,483, Cuba \$5,702, 97, Porto Rico \$590,959, San Domingo \$24,515, British West Indies \$113,214, Guatemaia \$23, 144. Increase in exports of hog products: Denmark \$18,754, Germany \$2,025,074, Italy \$24,286, total \$10,286,881. The reciprocity agreement with Germany, which went into effect February I, increased our exports to that country in five months to \$42,474,067, an mcrease of \$12,748,513 over the corresponding period last year. This increase was almost wholly in agricultural products. In 1890 the percentage of free imports was 33.60. In 1892 it was 55.35. The increase in the value of free imports in 1892 over 1890 was \$193,-

All Favor Retaliation.

Speaking of the president's retailation on Canada, Senator Paddock said today that the action of the United States government met with the approval of the people of the northwest, that in fact there was but one sentiment on the subject throughout the country, and that the administration would be sastained by the people of both parties to whatever extent it might be necessary to carry retaliation. Senator Morgan, who is one of the democratic authorities on foreign affairs, said today that the action of the United States, and in fact much more radical action than that taken by the president, was fully warranted by the ugly and unneigh borly action of Canada.

Anxious to Hear Paddock.

Senator Paddock has received an urgent request from the republican state central committee of Illinois to participate in the campaign in that state. Chairman Clark writes that the committee have many calls for addresses from Senator Paudock, especially in the farming sections. The senator has replied, regrotting his inability to accept the invitation. He states in his answer that all the time his official and private business will permit him to use will be employed for republican success in Nebraska. Senator Paddock will make an extended series of speeches in Nebraska, opening the campaign in Beatrice early in September. Senator Manderson expects to return to the state after the Grand Army rounion.
Upon advice of W. E. Andrews, republican

nomince for congress in the Fifth district, Senator Paddock today recommended the ap-pointment of Samuel Chatterton for postmaster at Moline, Franklin county. Miscellaneous.

James A. Huggins appealed from the decision of the commissioner of the general land office holding his homestead entry for cancellation, involving a quarter section town-ship 33 north, range 49, west, Chadron district, Assistant Secretary Chandler sustains the decision, on the ground that Higgins failed to comply with the homestead law in that he

failed to establish a residence.

The Treasury department may be much embarrassed by one of Holman's petty economics if the cholera scare should become serious. The greatest danger is from tramp steamers. Secretary Spaulding says the house cut the marine hospital appropria tion from \$350,000 to \$190,000, and now if it s necessary to establish a general quarautine the department will not have money

Miss H. M. Rider has been appointed post-master at Vincennes, vice D. A. Early, re-E. P. Holmes of Lincoln is at the St.

SHOT BY THE FIDDLER.

Raspberry Manus' Dance Ends in His Murder by Tom Bearnaw. TALEQUAII, I. T., Aug. 24 .- Thomas Bearpaw, a desperate character, furnished the violin music for a dance here last night. After the dance was over, Bearpaw drew a a pistol and, pointing it at Raspberry Manus, a well known citizen, said:
"This is the way my brother used to do in

Three shots followed and Manus fell dead. posse is after Bearpaw,

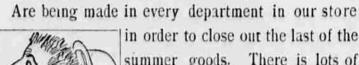
THE GIRL AND THE BYKE,

Washington Post. Sweet and low As waters flow The maid on her steed is coming, While leers a chump, With back ashump. Who a wheel beside is running.

Bubble affont, A fairy boat. The maid on her steed is coasting, While heart goes thump Of bieyele chump, Who of his mash is boasting. Seronely gay,
Upon her way,
Like down on zephyr flying,
The maid with skill
Has left the hill
Where the bicycle chump is lying,

Ha, ha! he, he!
What a sight to see!
The maiden to laugh is dying,
The chump's thin shanks
And his pedal cranks
By a stone on the hill are lying.

Frigtful Cuts



BROWNING, KING

summer goods. There is lots of hot weather ahead of you yet and if your suit or your boy's is beginning to look a little rusty you can well afford to invest the few dollars we ask in one of these nobby

suits. We will have them all closed out this week sure, so don't put off till the last of the week what you can just as well do tomorrow. We'll entertain you with the finest list of bargains you ever saw. Our new fall goods will be open for inspection next week. The line this year, as formerly, contains all that is desirble in style, fit and finish. In the meantime the sum-

mer suit must go. Browning, King&Co

Our store closes at 6:30 p. m., except Satur- | S.W. Cor. 15th & Douglas St